# ·IMPORTANT FROM ROME.

The Vatican Council---Its Work and Decrees.

Dogmatic Decree on Catholic Faith.

Pope Pius the Winth to the Peoples of the Barth.

Through the courtesy of the editor of the Catholic World majuz ne, pub ished in this city, we are enabled to submit to our readers to-day an approved translation of the first "Degmatic Decree of the

and carry them on to teater things. Wherefore, at no time can she abstain from bearing witness to and preaching the all-healing truth of God; know ug that it has been sa d to her, "My spirit that is in thee, and my we us that I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of hy mouth, from henceforth and for ever." (12.2.1.2.2.1)

ver." (1:3.1 3., 21.)
Wherelore, following in the footsteps of our prede-Wherefore, following in the footsteps of our predecessors, and in antiment of our supreme Apostolic duty, we have never omitted to teach and to protect the Calholic Lath, and to reprove perverse teachings. And now, the bishops of the whole word being gathered to ether in this Ecumenical Council by our autaons, and in the Holy Ghost, and sitting the em and judging which as, we, guided by the Word of God, both written and handed down by tradition, as we hat ereceived it, sacredly preserved and truly set forth by the catholic Church, have determined to profess and declare from this chair of Peter, and in the sigh of all, the eaving doctrine of Christ; and in the power given to as from God to proscribe and condemn the opposing errors.

CHAPTER I.

Of God, the creator of All Things.

The hely Ca holic Apostolic Roman Church believes and confesses that there is one true and diving God, creator and Lord of heaven and earth, all mighty, e.e. nal, immense, incomprehensible infinite in uncerstanding and will and in all perjection, who, being a spiritum suns ance, one, single, assolutely simple and unchangeable, must be held to be, in really and it assence distinct from the world, in Hamed and of Hanse I perfectly happy and unspeakably exalled above all things that are or can be conceived besides nimsed.

This one only true God, of His own goodness and almight, power, not to increase His own happiness mor to acquire for himself perfection, but in order to manifest the same by means of the good things which He imparts to creatures, and, of His own most free counsel, "from the beginning of time make alike out of nothing two created natures, a spiritual one and a corporeat one, the angenc, to will, and the earthly; and afterward he made the human nature, as partaking of both, being composed of spirit and body." (Fourth Laireran Gome I, ch. L. Fermitter.) Moreover, God, by his providence, protects and governs all things which he has mille, reaching from end to end mightally, and ordering all things sweetly. (Wisdom viii. 1.) For all things are maked and open to his eyes (lebs. iv., 13), even those which are come to pass by the free action of creatures.

CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

Of Receitation.

The same holy Mother Caurch holds and teaches that God, the b gimming and end of all things, can be known with certainty through created things by the natura, light o numan reason; "for the invisible talugs of him, from the creation of the world, are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made (Romans L., 20); but that nevertheless it has pleased his wisdom and goodness to reveal to mankind, by another and that a supernatural way, homself and the eternal decrees of his will; even as the apostle says, "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke, in times past, to the fathers by the prophets, last of all, in these days hath spoken to us by his Son." (Heorews L., . 2.) To this dither evelation is it to be ascribed that things regarding God which are not of themselves be ond the grasp of human reason may, even in the present condition of the human race, be known by all, readily, with I fall certainty and without any admixture of error. Yet not on this account is revelation absolutely necessary, but because God, of his infinite goodness, has ordained man for a supernatural cod, for the participation, that is, of divine goods, which allogether surpass the understanding of the human immel; for "eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neather hath it entered line one has heard, neather hath it entered hims of the human immel; for "eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neather hath it entered hims of the holy Council of Trent, is contained an the wristen books and in the unwritten traditions which have come to us as received orally from Corrict himself by the apostles, or handed down Trent himself by the apostles, or

contain reveiation without error, but because, having been written under the inspiration of the Holy Guest, they have God for their author, and as such have been delivered to the Court herself.

And since those things which the Council of Trent has decinied by wholesome deere a concerning the lift right state of divine Serieure, in order to restrain restless spirits, are explained by some in a wring sense, we, renowing the same decree declare his to be the mind of the synod, that in matter of faith and mirat which permit to the chiral time sense of the sacred Scripture with holy moth reduced, to whom it becomes to judge of the true sense and intig countries to judge of the true sense and intig countries. In the sacred Scripture which holy the sacred series and the sacred scriptures, has held and hids; and there one that no one may interpret the sacred Scripture con rary to this sense, or contrary to the unanimous consent of the fainers.

Forasmuch as man totally depends on God as his Creator and Lord, and created leason is wholly subject to the increated truth, therefore we are bound when God makes a revelation to render to him the finit obscience of our understanding and will by faith. And this faith, which is the beginning of man's salvation, the Church declares to be a superna drai of God's grace, we believe to be true the things revealed by Him, not for their intinsic fruth see i by the matura light of reason, but for the authority of abilité os suites tours reades tours yn au processe abilité os suites tours reades tours and suite de suites suites suites suites and suites suites and suites suites and suites

ever, who have wand the catholic Church have wand the from the way of true pacy, and as the truth gradual of decayed in their minds the catholic sentament grew fainter in them. For, being led away by various a distange doctrines, and wrongly comounding na ure and grace, human scaence and divine tatth, it y have pervected the true sense of the doctrines wanch our holy moher the Church has to its principle and as to its object. As to hold as and trach is and have endangered the integrity and the party a

"We speak the wishom of God m'a mystery, a wishom when is hidden; which God ordained before the world unto our glory; which none of the princes of this world knew, but which God hath revealed to no by His Sp.rit. For the Spiritsearcheth all things, yea the deep things of God." (I. Or. H. 7, 8, 10.) And the only begotten Son thanks the Father that He has hid these things from the wise and prudent and has revealed them to hate ones. (Matt. xt. 25.)

Reason, indeed, enightened by fath and seeking with diligence and gody sobriety, may, by God's gift, come to some understanding, limited in degree, but most wholesome in its effects, of mysteries, both from the analogy of things which are naturally known, and from the connection of the mysteries themselves with one another and with man's last cud. But never can reason be rendered capable of thoroughly understanding mysteries, as it do so those irruths which ioria its proper object. For God's mysteries, of helf very maure, so far surpass the reach of created intellect, that evel which intuities the reach of created intellect, that evel which intuities a overced by the solid states of the sea of the contract of the sea of the contract of the sea of t

FIRST-OF GOD, THE CREATOR OF ALL TRINGS.
Forst.—It any one shall deay the one true God, Creator and Lord of things visible and invisible; let also be anothema.

Second. — If any one shall unblushingly affirm that les matter nothing else exists; let him be

thema.

Ind.—If any one shall say that the substance or essence or God, and or an things, is one and the same; let him be anothema.

Fourth.—If any one shall say that finite things, both corporent and spiritual, or at least spiritual things, are emanations of the divine substance;

th ogs, divided into genera, species and individuals; let him be anathema.

\*\*Pfik—I any one do not acknowled to that the word and all things which t contains, both a critical a d m terial, were produced in an their substance by God out of no hing;

Or shall say that God created them, not of His own will, free fr m in noce say but through a necessary such as that where yet to be through a necessary such as that where yet to be through a necessary such as that where yet he word was created for the glory of God; let him be anathen as.

\*\*SEUND—OF REYELATION.\*\*

\*\*Pirst.—If any one s all say that certain knowledge of the one true God, our the tor and Lord, chand be attended by the natural light of him n reason through the things that are made; let nim be anathema.

anathema.

Second.—If any one shall say that it is impossible or in age itent for man to be instructed by me and of divine revelation in those things that concern G d and the worship to be rendered to him; let him

G d and the worsalp to be rendered to him; let him be anathema.

Third.—If any one shall say that man cannot, by the power of God, be raised to a knowledge and perfection whith is above that of nature; but that he can and ought of his own efforts, by means of constant progress, to arrive at last to the possession of all truth and goodness; let him be anathema.

Fourth.—If any one shall refuse to receive for sacrel and canon call the books of holy scripture in the integrity, with a 1 their parts, according as they were enumerated by the holy Council of Trent;

Or shall deay that they are inspired by God; let him be anathema.

the authority of God who reveals it; let him be anathema.

Third.—If any one shall say that divine revelation cannot be rendered credible by external evidence, and therefore that men should be moved to fatth only by each one's interior experience or private inspiration; let him be anathema.

Fourth.—If any one shall say that no miracles can be wrought, and therefore that all accounts of such, even those contained in the sacred Scripture, are to be set as let as fables or myths, or that miracles can never be known with certainty, and that the divine origin of Caristianity cannot be truly proved by them;

never be known with certainty, and that the divine origin of Caristianity cannot be truly proved by them; let him be anotherms.

Fight.—If any one shall say that the assent of Caristian faith is not free, but is produced necessarily by arguments of human reason; or that the grace of God is necessary only for hying faith which worked by chart y; let him be an ithema.

Sixth.—It any one shall say that the condition of the faithful, and of those who have not yet come to the only true faith, is equal, in such wise that Catholies can have just reason for withholding the rasent and calling into doubt the faith which they have received from the teaching of the Charch, until they shall have completed a scientific demonstration of the credibility and truth of their faith; let him be ann hems.

of the credibility and truth of their faith; let him be ann hems.

FOURTH—OF FAITH AND REASON.

First.—If any one shall say that divine revelation includes no mysteries, truly and properly so called, but that all the dogmas of faith may, win the aid of natural principles, be understood and demonstrated by reason duly cultivated; let him be annahema.

Scont.—If any one shall say that human sciences ought to be pursued in such a spirit of freedom that one may be allowed to hold, as true, their assertions, even when opposed to revealed doctrine; and that such assertions may not be condemned by the Church; let him be annahema.

Third.—If any one shall say that it may at any time come to pass, in the progress of science, that the doctrines set forth by the Church must be taken in another sense than that in which the Church has ever received and yet receives them; let him be anathema.

Waerefore, fulfilling our supreme pastoral duty, Wherefore, fulfilling our supreme pastoral duty, we beseech, through the bowels of mercy of Jesus Christ, all the Christian faithful, and those especially who are set over others or have the office of teachers, and furthermore we command them, by authority of the same our God and Saviour, to use all zeal and industry to drive out and keep away from holy Church those errors and to spread abroad the pure light of faith.

And whereas it is not enough to avoid heretical pravity, unless at the same time we carefully shun

pravity, unless at the same time we carefully shun those errors which more or less approach to it; we admonish all that it is their duty to observe likewise the constitutions and decrees of this holy see, by which wrong opinions of the same kind, not expressly berein mentioned, are condemned and forbidden.

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth delivers his farewell ser-mon at Eleventh street Presbyterian church this

Rev. C. F. Lee preaches on "The Season of Blos soms" this morning at Oriental Hall.

Rev. C. C. Foote preaches at both services Christian Church Rev. W. H. Cooke and Rev. Dr. Weston hold forth

at the Church of the Hely Light. Rev. A. Browne discourses at the Church of the

Rev. Dr. Cheever speaks on "An Education of Conience by the Word of God" at the Church of the Puritans.

ect of Rev. E. J. W. Robert's sermon at the Catholic Apostolic Church this afternoon. A meeting in behalf of the French Canadian Mis-

sionary Society will be held this evening at Dr. Crosoy's church.

dane street United Presbyterian church this fore

Reformed church this evening. Confirmation will be administered by the Rev.

Bishop of New York, in the Free Church of the Holy At the Memorial church the Rev. Dr. Carter, rec-

for of the Church of the Holy Saviour, will preach this evening. There will be the usual morning and evening ser-

vices at the West Forty-fourth street United Presby-The subject upon which the Rev. Mr. Bellows preaches at Brevoort Hall this morning is "What is

Unitarian Christianity ?" Rev. G. H. Hepworth will preach at the Church of the Messiah on "Insanity and Crime." Rev. Dr. Draper will speak in behalf of the Chil-

dren's Fold at Calvary church. "Lot's Wife" is the subject of the sermon at the

Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. J. M. Pullman will preach at the Church of

Our Saviour. The Prophet Snow holds forth at the University. Rev. Dr. Hutton preaches at Association Hall.

The Methodist General Conference at Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, May 14, 1870. In the Methodist General Conference Bishop Wightman presented a very large number of reports of committees, petitions and resolutions, which were received and adopted—namely, relating to slight modifications and changes in discipline; also providing for an orphans' home in each conference in charge of a board of trustees; also memorials from colored members of the Georgia and Tennesses Conference, expressing their devotion to the Church South, and hoping for a continuance of the same kindly relations that have heretofore existed. The Committee on the Removal of the Book concern to Louisville, reported in favor of two houses, one located in Battimore and the other in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals; also a memorial asking the establishment of a mission of the committee on Books and Periodicals; also a memorial asking the establishment of a mis-sion in the empire of Brazil. This being the last day on which, under the rule, memorials, petitions and resolutions can be received for reference, an im-mense number are being presented.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 14, 1870. The vote in the East Maine Conference this mornng on lay delegations stood 43 in favor and 14 against the measure. The Committee on Temperance reported strong resolutions, which were adopted, urging the faithful preaching and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and pledging encouragement to all proper organizations laboring for the advancement of temperance in our land, and declaring that the members of the Conference will vote for no man who has not previous to his nomination identified himself with the cause of temperance and who is not unmistakably in favor of problistion. The action on the report was not fully completed. The missionary anniversary takes place this afternoon and the temperance anniversary this evening. sary this evening.

[From the Jewish Times, May 13.] The ethical and moral basis of civilization since early 2,000 years has been nothing more nor less than the grand and sublime principles on which the Jewish religion rests and the dissemination of which the grand mission of the Jewish people. ough a "New Testament" has been foisted on the Old Testament, yet the contessors of the "new dispensation" themselves acknowledge

would find no mole credence than the dates of treecan mythology.

The nations thus straggled onward to light, while
the princip es revealed on sinh soread author and
further, while the sublime truth of light, while
the princip es revealed on sinh soread author and
further, while the sublime truth of light, while
one numanity," was being recognized more and
more, they though at the while that they had far
out stipped the old mother religion; they looked
upon everything denominated Jewish with contempt; they piled the poor, benighed Jews, who
were yet so looks as to insist on retaining their
go den faith pure and malloyed. Unconsciously
and involuntarily the world accepted Jewish ideas,
and it is only in the most recont times that pool, le
begin to reduce the truth.

The chemonics practised in the Catholic Church
are nothing esse than matations of ancient Jewish
ceremonics; what served the Jews in ancient times
as means is yet used by the Church as end. The
Sabbatarian and "clase hales" are expess of the old
mode of keeping the Sabba has practised by some
extreme sees, and the Christian festivals are initiations of the Jewish festivals, sometimes win the
name changed, sometimes not even that. Our juritprudence is founded on the Justinan codex, and that
codex uself is nothing but a somewhat changed
copy of the old Jewish code.

The time is, however, fast approaching when people will no longer be afraid to call things by their
proper names, and to recognize truth, even if it
should be unpleasant and applatable.

Sweden, one of the States that neft out longest in
granting to the Jows their natural rights, maily
joins the cholus of liberty, and is thus sweining the
ranks of the nations that insertice equality of man
on their banner; it does it with a frank acknowledgment of train and jusice. One of the Deputies decares openly that the modern State is not founded
of the but Tesament, and another Deputy, a professor at the University, acknowledges the fact that in
a comparison of morality Christianity w

when, as lovefold by our prophets, truth will trium; and the word or the Biole become verified.

A Remarkable Religious Community.

There is a remarkable community living in low who call themselves the "Christian Brothers." The have a monastery upon one of the highest Missis They wear the garb which is the identical pattern of that worn by St. Bernard in the sixth century. of that worn by St. Bernard in the sixth century. Not a change has been made during the twelve centuries that have clapsed since the death of that saint. A great deal of thine is devoted to religious exercises. From two o'clock in the morning until daylight they repair to the chapel and devote the balance of the time until daylight to prayer. They are exceedingly abstemious in their food, and observe all the rules of the society rigidly. Some of them have been there twenty and a few about thirty years. Their rengious belief is Roman Catholia, and they are never allowed to marry. Women are never allowed in their place of worship under any circumstances. After a certain time they take upon themselves a vow never to speak aloud, and a number have kept that vow for twenty years. Such is the humble seclusion of this community.

fore the Canadian courts, and has at last been decided in favor of Madame Guibord. She asked that the authorities of the Catholic cemetery in Mon real be compelled to allow Christian burial to her husband, who died a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He was a member of the Institut Canadien, a sor, of the was a members are under Church censure for keeping in their library certain books disapproved of by the bashop, who had forbidden his priesis to grant the sacrament or burial to any of its members. An appeal will be taken. The case is interesting, as all the parties to the case are Catholics, as, we believe, was also the judge.

The American Missionary Association Humbugged.

ticle headed "Baptists, Beware!" warning their churches not to be inveigled into giving money to the American Missionary Association. They assert that the association claims to be denominational; but is really Congregational, and is establishing Congregational churches in New Orleans and victuity, one of which was originally Freewill Baptist. But the only considerable contribution the association has received for a long time from the Baptists has eeen from a gentleman in New Orleans, who knows the facts. The Freewill Baptists make no complaint in the case of the church concerned, as they knew beforehand of the proposed change of Church relation and approved of it. but is really Congregational, and is establishing

Mobile has been blessed with a powerful work of grace, of the fruits of which large accessions have been made to the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches. There were indications of a reviva early in March, under the preaching of Rev. A. B. Earle, of the Baptist Church. Mr. Earle continued preaching daily till the third Monday in March. Since then the Rev. Dr. Stiles has preached in the Presbyterian churches ten days. On the first Sabbath in April twenty-six new members were added to the Rev. Dr. Burgett's (Presevterian) church, and foirteen to the Juckson street Presbyterian church, forty to the Method st churches and nearly a hundred of the Preserver of the Pre tred to the Baptist churches.

A New Mission Chapel for Colored People. colored people was opened at No. 25 Allen street. The building is a neat brick structure. The main room, which has been modestly fitted up as a church has a seating capacity for about 200 persons. The has a scating capacity for about 200 persons. The apartments on the upper floor of the building are to be used as school and class rooms. The mission is one of fourteen already established in the city, and is under the auspices of the New York Sunday School and mission society of the Methodist Church. Alt of the meetings were participated in by crowds of the meetings were participated in by crowds of colored people, the afternoon services being particularly noticeable for the fervent speeches of a number of the enfranchised race.

The Catholics Bny a Jewish Synagogue. Rev. Dr. Preston, of St. Ann's Roman Catholic church in Eighth street, on Sunday last informed his congregation that, in consequence of the grow-ing inadequacy of the church edifice to meet the wants of the parishioners, he had purchased the Jewish synagogue building in Twelith street, between Taird and Fourth avenues, with adjoining lots, upon the site of which it is proposed to build a large and elegant church. Books for the recording of subscriptions have been opened.

None But Men of Devoted Piety Wanted in Arkansas.

Rev. T. W. White writes the Central Presbyterian that two years in Arkansas have wrought wonderful changes in his views on many subjects. No ministers "are wanted in the State but men of devoted piety, accurate knowledge of human nature. untiring zeal and thorough devotion to the Master's cause. A large portion of our salaries is paid by men of the world, and when this is the case they must see and know the man before they will contribute anything towards his support." There are now vacant four fields, any one of which would support a minister.

# THE NEW PILOT BOAT.

An Able, Speedy and Comfortable Craft. Friday morning last, with the entire crew of the coat and a goodly number of prominent citizens of New York and Brooklyn as guests, among them being two or three naval architects and pilot boat ouilders of reputation, this craft started on a trial trip from pier No. 16 East river. Down the bay and past Sandy Hook the trip was continued, and not until a late hour in the afternoon was there a wish expressed to return to the city. It is seldom
the good fortune of those who desire to test a boat
of this character to have such an opportunity as was
presented this crew, as they met with stiff breezes, a
caim and heavy squalt, and the result, although anticipated, was very satifactory, as the boat proved
herself of great stability, speed and confortable to
a degree. During the afternoon, after the labor of
the day had been attended to, and it was so conclusive
that this the latest production of Messis, Laurence
& Foulkes was a success, the harmony of the
victory was kindly blended in exy ressions of congratiliations. Seldom; among the legion of such
trips, does one begin and end so auspiciously as
this. The guests were pleased, the crew were happy
and Captain Chapman in cestacies. The James
Gordon Bennett will begin her great work early next
week in going to sea on her initial cruise. wish expressed to return to the city. It is seldom

The following bills were approved by Governor Hoffman on Thursday, and are now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:-

Charter of village of Walden. Amending charter of Brevoort Savings Bank, Incorporating Savings Bank at Lockport, Relief of First Regiment New York Volunteers in Mexican war.
Incorporating Westfield Savings Bank.
Establishing boundary between New Rochelle and

Peiham. Episcopal Fund, Diocese of Albany.

It only as the branch of the ancient trunk of Justaism. They seek the confirmation of the relation is the prophecies of Good-magnetic Jows, and the a the
officence of peace, of which the Jows are the bearers. There was pince their trust in the devinity of
Him born of a Jewish we can in J sus of Nazareth,
rely on that math, because they believe that His lie
and carser in discense that his lie
and carser in discense that missing the prophets,
and without that mannerity the miracles of Jesus
would find no once or denice than the cales of thecan mythology.

The nations thus struggled onward to light, while
the principles revealed on sinil screed further and Party-Bridal Garments-Concert at the Tuileries-Art and Song-Madame Ollivier at the British Ministerial Banquet.

> "Young" and "Old" America on the Turf.

A most refreshing blow from the east swept everything down before promenaders on the Boule-vards last evening. It was a welcome revival of March, and has been followed by a still more welcome April shower, which, I trust, will lay down some of the dust before next review.

The troops were covered with fine sand yesterday on their return to quarters, after the Emperor and the Tulleries. Napoleon himself looked as if he had been seasoned with pepper and salt. But, though rages; it is all plebisette, plebisettum; and the worst is, vaccination can't cure it. No virus has yet been discovered whereby the power of affirmation and negation could be knocked out of a man. Ladies are anticipating much fun; they are anxious to see how males will look when wooed and have to reply "yes," and if they will blush or appear indignant when it comes to "no." The excitement is immense; so great that we may look forward to a plebiscit hat, a plebiscite necktie and a plebiscite racer. As I do not confine myself exclusively to the out of dress in these letters, but also extend remarks to the fashions of our times, I will give your readers a specimen of the dupitety attained in this great centre of invention. It regards the plebiscite, of course. Who could allude to anything else just now, In order to avoid giving electors the trouble of running about for pen, ink and paper on the 8th of May proximo, official votes have been circulated. each bearing a printed "out." The ticket has simply to be folded up and thrown in Why, it is the easiest and pleasantest thing to do in the world. So far there is no duplicity to contemn; only laudable foresight to admire. Neither do I disapprove of those who, never having given a direct answer in their lives to a direct question, abstain from voting entirely. But this is where deceit is shown; many there are who for official reasons want to have the appearance of voting "out," but in reality mean "non." Such as these accept the printed ticket on white paper and scratch out the "1" at the end of "out," then turn the paper upside down and the "n" looks like an "n;" after this by the side of the "o' they write an "n" and the syllable stands non." I suggest that your lady readers should amuse themselves mocenity by turning yes into no, as I have just described. If we are to have an pichiscite clothes they will probably be neither one thing nor the other, for fashions do equivocate at all times, and will avail themselves of this occasion to confuse humanity more than ever.

numanity more tinan ever.

It is, nowever, not the thing to mix up epoch in attire; it is the quintessence of gentility to adopt a period and adhere to it. Thus, if the slashing style is becoming, there are the dresses under Henry I. If bows and ruche and lively dash is preferred there is the piquant Pompadour. If the first enpire is the idea there are Josephine, Hortense, Mine. Tallien and Mine, de Stael. Any thing that has no style, where so many are considered becoming, is naturally defined "horrid," "perfect guy" and so on. Ladies who do not like either the past or present are tree to wear black gros grain, black grenadine, black lace or black gos grain, black grenadine, black lace or black cashinere; loopel, tied up behind, fringed or jestooned ad libitum.

One point must be insisted on: If short skirts are worn the over-tunic must be short in front and the under petireoat flounced up very high; but if a trained skirt is preferred then the bottom flounce should be wide and trimmings high only up the front width. The tunie is looped behind jowards the sldes, and open, en tablier. Thus, the so-called "sweep" is perfect.

The Empress', toilet at Princess Mathide's party, given in honor of the young Prince and for his Easter holidays, was a most lasteful one, it was a Baltic green robe covered with white point lace. In her

worn the over-timle must be short in front and the under petitional flounced up very high; but if a trained skirt is preferred then the bottom flounce should be wide and trummings high only up the front width. The tunic is looped behind jowards the sides, and open, en tablier. Thus, the so-called "sweep" is perfect.

The Empress' totlet at Princess Matbilde's party, given in honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and for his East the honor of the young Prince and sarled an agent of receiving and forwarding goods; what the old gentleman came to my office he asked for he shoulders. When his younful adjutants, who were come carly with his younful adjutants, who were one carly with his younful adjutants, who were come carly with his younful adjutants, who were one carly with his younful adjutants, who were one carly with his younful adjutants, who were one carly with his younful adjutants, who were come carly with his younful adjutants, who were one carly with his younful adjutants, who were helping him. Twas more prince they have been an agent the bonds for him; he opened the east the prince floor they do likewise, and harely smassed plenty of glass at Fontainbleau over games at tennis only the prince should be princed to be prince floor they do likewise, and harely smassed plenty of glass at Fontainbleau over games at tennis only the prince should be prince should be princed to be p

different spheres, whether industrial, literary or artistic.

The Tuileries concert took place as I announced in my last. The singers were Mile. N.Isson and Mine. Gueymard, MM. Lefort, Capoul, Bonhy and Weenelaere; violin, M. Lauterbach. Her Majesty's toilet was most gorgeons and of unexpected effect. It was a nasturium st.k., covered with a train of white lace, over which fell from the waist behind a rich point sash of the na-turtum shade. The front, en tablier, was a perfect parterre of flowers and foliage, the pretitest spring biossoms, auricu as, stocks and periwinkes hanging on tale strewn with gold. The headdress was a royal banded to sugare emeralds set with diamonds; the necktace was a green velvet ribbon, on which damonds were sewn.

The other remarkable to let at this splendid concert was the Marquise de Canisy's, remarkable for its elegant simplicity. A white crope de chine, with a lovely white silvery hae on it, and an Algerian scart thrown below the was t and tied on behind. The bodice was low. The headdress, thick plais and a wrenth of variegated poppies, with a tuit of lines of the valley between, rising in light sheaves her so many algreties.

A pretty toilet of this week was that worn by

the variey between, rising in light sacaves like so many algettes.

A pretty toilet of this week was that worn by Mme. Emile Odivier at the dianer party given by Lord Lyons to Earl Russell at the Eaglish embassy. A pale blue sits, with Louis XV. bodice, trhumed with pale blue blonde. In her hair the juvenils wife of the head of the French Cabinet wore nothing but a blue vervet ribbon.

Lady Russell still shows traces of the beauty for which she was once so anised; She wore a black robe of very fich material, covered with point lace, and over her shoulders a rich mantle of the same, and over her shoulders a rich mantle of the same, ther deportment is still queenly, and her smile the sweetest that ever adorned a woman's face. Lord Russell is now eighty, but brisk, sharp and lively. His French is pure and his answers rather sharp when questioned.

SCENES ON THE THEF—NURAE PACHA AND THE HEBALD.

His French is pure and his answers rather sharp when questioned.

SCRNES ON THE TURE—NURAR PACHA AND THE HEBALD.

The races for the second day of Longchamps were favored by very fine weather and a very numerous attendance. Black and black with white were prominent features. Jet again r-appeared among nests of ruche and swe-ping fringe. A new trimming, too, is the flower, in relief, on block manties. It is a kind of revived Binche lace. Scarfs were much worn, instead of capes, maintes or casaques. A wante cloth driving costame, richly trimmed with violet velvet, was much admired. It was worn by Comtesse Bignon. A tlack grenadine, trimmed with violet velvet, was much admired. It was worn by Comtesse Bignon. A tlack grenadine, trimmed with white Malines lace, and worn with a scarf ted behind, da-hed by before I could recognize is wearer. I only noted that the last was all white illac and black plumes, Within the weighing s and the equipage of the Marquise de canisy was much surrounded. She wore a gray crepe de chine, looped with cords and tassets, a bodic something like a rid in jacket, and vaporous gray scarf over her shoulders. From her hat ica a dae gray plame.

The turnous were in juli force. There came Lord Lyons, in his splendid caleche, chase to Djemil Pacha, in a Victoria. A moment later passed the Comtesse de Gibacoa, in a daumon, drawn by two jet black horse; the jockey was in glossy black satin. Prince Bioesto was in a drag. Mr. Wilkinson drove his own mail and four. Princess de la Tremv.lie was in her blue caleche, with her nephew, Prince de Saim. Princess Ghika, in pale green, was in a dark green Darsay. Princess Troubesko, in a mail phaeton. Princess de Me ternich, in a black cal che (canoe or boat shape, was in advance of the caleche of Mr. J. G. Bennett, Jr. This last name reminds me that his Excellency Nobar Pacha, on hearing that the son of the proprieter of the New York Herard was in Paris, despatiched a notification of his wish to become acqua nited wata him. "In order that him gray she hador v

caught in.

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC SHOW.

Talking of vehicles and asshomables I cannot help mentioning how much more my pride in a Americans was lumbled by the conveyance in which the very worthy and honored E. Wash arne, of the United States legation in Paris, went to the cil rity ball given by the English at the Grand Hotel. While Lord Lyons d.ove up in his cleanat carriage, Mr. Washburne and his elderly friend, Mr. Secretary Hodana, both had to aught from a hired coach of

very mean appearance. We sall know that everything 'is vanity; 'but supplied' I went to a charity see ion or to pare visit to Pacsident Grant on a cookey, it wild be over-doing humiter and making vain of the virue. I know that some virtues are a necessity. Is it to be said that the republic of America cann teafford to let her representatives go to a charity ball in the style befitting their station? So old this bethe case tween well of hem all to "get out a few doors ower down," for mankeys" are face sous, and remarks on such respected and gray-hall ed men as those I have mentioned might be checked by this diplomacy.

### THE ALEXANDER MYSTERY.

A Screw Loose Somewhere-A Penniless Daugh ter Bravely Battling for Her Father's Property.

This extraordinary case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings, some few score people

troduced to Mrs. Carrie Graff and had a conversa-

given in esidence, on the ground that Mr. Redfield having introduced Mrs. Graff as a witness could not impeach her testimony by proof directly contradicting her,

The Surrogate held that this was a special proceeding of the same nature as a supplementary proceeding and the contradiction could be admitted. The witness testified that on the first week of May.

1869, Mrs. Graff had told her that her father had

come to his own again, and their circumstances were much improved.
Q. Did she say her father had given her any money or means or property, or had made her any present?

or means or property, or nad made her any present?

Mr. Cook, counsel for the respondents, renewed the objection of Mr. Spencer, and argued that it could not be evidence in any other twee than as impeaching the testim my of Mrs. Graff.

Mr. Burrett replied, c a ming that the Court had justly and correctly hid down the rule by the analogy of the supplementary proceedings. They mad proved that Mrs. Graff's husband received \$4,000. Why might they not prove that this woman had reclived a similar amount?

Mr. Hutchings hed that, under the statule, this was a proceeding in the interest of public distict; that the winnesses were called by the Court to enforce its jurisdiction, and were not necessarily the witnesses of either party. He, therefole, allowed the question.

Answer to the question—Shilpoke of it as her fortune; she said she had received ner portion of the fortune which had come into her father's hands; she spoke of it as her portion.

To Mr. Spencer—Thilodoversation was in the end of April or the beginning of May; Professor Woods in roduced her to me that day; made no memorandom of the conversation; the flist thing I remember her speaking of was some property that had been removed from the coachnouse; she spoke of their having improved the recreams ances by the removal from West Farms; that her husband was making five thoses as much since her inher had come to his home again.

Mr. Charles A. Westbott, a brother-in-law of James Graff, remembered a clover atton with him, in which he had said an old gentleman boarding with his wife's fa her had given her two bonds, a Brooklyn bond and a Virginia bond; the par value was about \$3,000; I soid them for, I think, less than

which he had said an old gentleman boarding with his wife's fa her had given her two bonds, a Brooklyn bond and a Virginia bond; the par value was about \$3,000; I sold them for, I think, less than \$2,000 to Mr. Tanner, a broker; I don't know where I placed the proceeds; I can't say what I did with the proceeds; I paid the proceeds; I was the proceeds to Mr. Graff in this way; paid him some money; he owed me some, and I kept part of it to meet the expenses of his paper; I don't think I have \$100 of It let, thad a conversation with Graff yesterday about these bonds; I could possibly tell from my books the state of our account; I have not given Mr. Graff any money on account of them since Wednesday; have not given any portion of the proceeds to Mrs. Graff or to Mrs. Graff or to Mrs. Graff or the Braff or the Grafhers.

To Mr. Spencer—Mr. Graff said the old gentleman had been at the Gardners a long time; he did not ke p strict accounts with my brother.

Mr. I account with my brother.

Mr. I account with the bonds and the other money; the bonds were over \$30,000; I do not know how much there was of money; he was in the ha at of frequently calling on Mr. Dewey to have them examined.

Q. Did he say to you that he could not sleep without the bonds around his peck? A. Yes; he said he

bearding house.

Witness—He d'd. Court ruled out the answer.

Witness—He d'd. Court ruled out the answer.

Witness—He d'd. Court ruled out the answer.

bonds three times and believed the aggregate to be over \$30,000; knew that he carried gold, but do not recoll of seeing it. I do not believe he was a resident of the Gardners' house for eleven years be ore his death; I did not know he was there at all, alrended the juneral of Capian Alexander. years be ofe the funeral of Capian Alexander at all; attended the funeral of Capian Alexander at Gardner's house; the only thing said to me by the Gardner's was that at his death the Capian hat a hundred dollars or so about his person; in conversation with Mr. Gardner, he said he didn't believe the old gentieman was worth any more money than what was found upon him; he also remarked

heve the old gentieman was worth any more money than what was found upon him; he also remarked that he diedeasy.

Mr. Spencer objected to the proposition of Mr. Redideld to prove that Captam Alexander and has danahter were on the most friendly terms, and that she acted as his agent in New or caus.

To Mr. Spencer—I don't believe the bonds were Confederate, because he received money on the coupons, which I used to cut off for him; the old gentleman never gave me any money; he never gave me \$2,0.0°; don't know of any of my family receiving anything; there was a transaction between himself and Mr. Morgan to the extent of \$2,0.00 on prop. riv.

Mr. James S. Breath—Knew Captain Alexander; was present at his funeral and had a conversation with a lady, who called herself Mrs. Graft; met Mr. G. ridner, and said to him that he knew decease I to have a quantity of bonds about him and requested him to put them in a sife place in the han is of the Surrogate. Mrs. Gardh r then came in and said that all the money that was found upon the Captain's person was \$160; she also said that there was no bag found about him; that she muss d him until he die!, and then laid him out; one year be ore his d-ata I saw his bonds; the denominations were principally \$500 and \$1,000; he had \$6,000 of Virginia bonds, \$7,000 Missouri, about \$3,000 in five-t-vent Louisiana bonds and others I cannot recollect; I never saw him with ettner Confederate note or tonis.

The case was here adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

## A DRUBLE RAILROAD MURDER.

Two Men Killed on the New Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabethport Yesterday-Great Excitement-Coroner's Inquest.

accident took place on the Central Railroa 1 of New Jersey, at Elizabethport. While Bernard O'Connor and Patrick McGovern, driver and might watchman respectively, in the employ of Lyon & Sons, brewers, of Newark, were driving in a respectively, in the employ of Lyon & Sons, brewers, of Newark, were driving in a heavy double team wagon over the crossing at Magnola street, in ar Schneider's woods, the half-past ten ofelock train from New York came whirling a ong at a high rate of sped. The men failed to observe the approaching train, and before they could clear the track the wagon was struck and shivered to atoms. McGovern was instantly killed, his neck having been broken and his head dissignared. O'Connor was picked up, supposed to be dead; but, though having sustained a terrible fracture of the skull, he was still alive up to last evoning. No hopes of his recovery were entertained. It was thought he could not live through the night. The team of horses, valued at \$500, were killed instantly, one of them being tossed forward on the track 200 yards. The contained was so great that passengers in the train were partially whired out of the reacts. It is asserted that there was no fagman skationed at the crossing. The body of the dead man and that of his a most lifeless companion were removed to the Elizabeth depot. The living and the dead were placed almost side by side in a pestiferous, nauscating hummer room, a fact that will not be forgotten by the Coronar's jary.

At five ofciock, or soon after, a jury of elast men, with James Gale as foreman, was convened by Coronar Etaun. After the jurors had been sworn in Coroner Etaun at the investigation.

Ceroner Bravn a dressed them, and said the matter before them was a very scrious one and one that demanded a stilet investigation.

A juror remarked that he thought the company ought to have a flagman stationed at the crossing where the occurrence took place.

After viewing the body of McGovern and his companion in misery the mry proceeded to the scene of the catastropie and took observations. They then adjourned this to-morrow, sectovern has a wife residing in Johnston street, Newark, and O'Connor a wife and three chieften in Mulberry street, Newark. The Elizabeth people are greatly excised over the disaster, and no little indignation is felt against the rangold company.